

Author: Baker, Allen L.

Title: Attitudes and problems of rural youth in Pennsylvania

Place of Publication:

Copyright Date: 1931

Master Negative Storage Number: MNS# PSt SNP aAg027.4

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 100 1 Baker, Allen L.
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 Baker.
 260 \$c1931.
 300 50 leaves \$bmap \$c28 cm.
 500 Extension Repository Collection.
 500 Typescript (carbon copy)
 502 Thesis (M.S.)--Ohio State University.
 504 Bibliography: leaf 50.
 533 Microfilm \$bUniversity Park, Pa. : \$cPennsylvania State University
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ATTITUDES AND PROBLEMS OF RURAL YOUTH
IN PENNSYLVANIA

A Thesis Presented for the
Degree of Master of Science

By

Allen L. Baker, B. S.

The Ohio State University

1931

Approved by:

J. J. Fawcett

INDEX

Part	Title	Page
I.	INTRODUCTION	
	1. Statement of the Problem	1
	2. Reasons for the Study	2
	3. Sources of Data	5
	4. Technique in Making the Study	7
	5. Definition of Terms	12
II.	GENERAL AND VOCATIONAL FACTORS	
	1. Size of farms	18
	2. Chief sources of income	18
	3. School status	21
	4. Occupational choices	24
	5. Attitude toward agriculture	27
III.	ECONOMIC FACTORS	
	1. Sources of income for own use	30
	2. Personal expenditures	31
	3. Ambitions and desires contingent on availability of funds	32
	4. Spare time available for own use	34
IV.	SOCIAL SITUATIONS	
	1. Distribution of membership in social organizations	36
	2. Sufficiency of social contacts	38

Part	Title	Page
IV.	SOCIAL SITUATIONS (Continued)	
	3. Typical annual distribution of social contacts	41
	4. Reading habits	45
V.	THE HEALTH SITUATION	
	1. Weight in relation to sex, age and height	47
	2. Causes of illness and time lost	51
	3. Distance from family physician and cost of physician's services	53
VI.	SUMMARY	54

PART I.

INTRODUCTION

1. Statement of the Problem

Pennsylvania, although thought of by most people as an industrial and mining state, is an important agricultural commonwealth. There are within its borders one hundred seventy-two thousand (172,000) farms.¹ Its sixty-seven counties average two thousand five hundred and sixty-seven (2,567) farms each. Individual counties have as many as six thousand (6,000) farms, offset by the fact that several of the smaller, more mountainous, counties have only a few hundred farms within their boundaries.

Extension surveys conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture² have indicated that we may expect to find, on the average, one boy or girl ten to twenty years of age per farm. This age group is the period covered by the junior extension work of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and State Colleges of Agriculture cooperating, otherwise known as 4-H Club Work. While significant in indicating the size of the potential field attempted to be covered by 4-H Club Work, these figures by no means tell the whole story.

In Pennsylvania, particularly, there are many small

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1. Penna. Dept. of Agriculture Press Release, 1930 U. S. Census, October 1, 1930.
 2. M. C. Wilson, U. S. D. A. Extension Service Cir. #4, April 15, 1926, Club Data from Extension Studies, P. 1.

rural towns of twenty-five hundred population, or less, classed as rural by the federal census which may or may not be agricultural in their environment, their economic and social aspects. Many of them are agricultural centers. On the other hand, many of them are more essentially manufacturing, mining, refining or quarrying centers and not agricultural in their aspects. Because of the fact that they are for census purposes classes as "rural," it seems desirable to ask whether or not they have rural tendencies which make them proper fields of endeavor for the Agricultural Extension system, or whether their leanings are so strong in directions other than agriculture that the agricultural extension service has nothing to offer them.

2. Reasons For The Study

In the early Days of 4-H Club Work, following the passage of the Smith-Lever Act by Congress in 1914, this endeavor was thought of mainly as a means of demonstrating improved practices in agriculture and home economics to rural communities through projects carried on by boys and girls under extension supervision. In fact, the very basis of extension work itself, was the work done in the south with boys and girls during the early part of the century by Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Dr. Knapp had found that one of the most effective means of teaching adults was to demonstrate his

theories through the work of boys and girls.

The demonstrational nature of 4-H Club Work has not been minimized. It is still a chief function of the effort. As time passed on, however, other objectives have entered into this type of educational effort and the whole scope of junior extension work has broadened. Not only do extension workers now consider the demonstrational needs of agriculture in terms of pure subject matter demonstrations, but they are thinking also of the learning needs of rural boys and girls in terms of the environment in which they are by chance placed. A youngster finds himself living in a certain community, surrounded by a particular type of agriculture, a particular set of social conditions. His problem may be entirely different from that of another youngster living in another section of the state under different soil and climatic conditions, surrounded by a different type of agriculture and a different social set-up. The problem of each is to acquire such knowledge, training and skills as may best fit him for an effective, efficient, satisfactory and happy existence in that environment, if he is to stay there, or to enable him to adjust himself in case he is removed to another environment.

There have been some indications that the formal education of the public schools has not completely met the problem of helping rural boys and girls prepare for satisfactory adjustment to their particular situations;

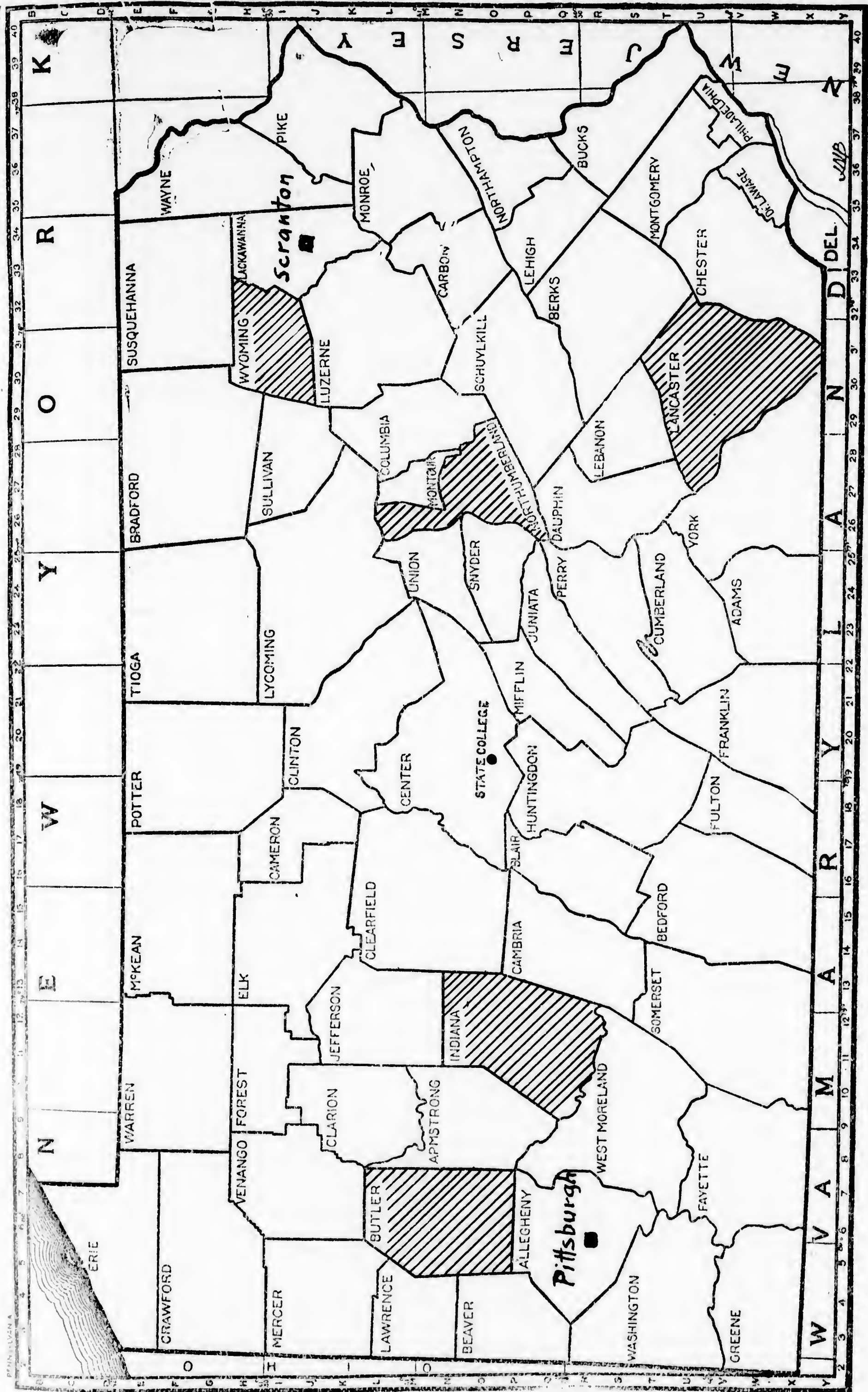
that the education of the school has not gone often enough beyond the formalities of instruction in the subject matter of the text books and has not brought its pupils into real teaching situations allied to the life of the community. 4-H Club Work attempts to teach through such real life situations, the growing of potatoes, the raising of livestock, the planning of meals. 4-H Club Work, then, must examine the real life of the community and plan its teaching procedure for that community accordingly. The 4-H Club Work program, and the adult extension program, in other words, must be adapted to the needs of the community and it is, conversely, folly to promote an extension teaching program in a community which is not adapted to the environment of that community.

The purpose of this study, then, was to get insofar as possible an accurate picture of the rural environment in certain communities of Pennsylvania which would be typical of its various regions and which would more accurately furnish a real basis for the junior extension program. It has been assumed that the rural young people in these regions had certain problems, those of vocational guidance, of education, economic, social and health. Actually, it was asked, what are those problems? How specific are they, of what magnitude, of what nature, and how can the junior extension program function in helping the young people to meet those problems. It also seemed

desirable to inquire whether the young people living in the various communities are cognizant of the fact that they have problems, if they do, and if they are aware of such problems, what do they think about them. What do they think of their present environment, do they like it or do they not; if they like it, how do they expect to prepare themselves to live effectively in it; if they do not like it, what plans have they for getting out of it and how do they expect to prepare for some other living situation? This study of the Attitudes and Problems of Rural Youth in Pennsylvania, then, seeks answers to the questions, (a) What are the problems of Pennsylvania's rural youth; (b) do these young people think they have any problems and what is their opinion about them; (c) what is the "pull" of other environments away from the rural environment on these young people and how do they react to it; to what extent do we have rural youth technically classed as "rural" who are not in fact rural in tastes, desires and mode of living?

3. Sources of Data

In determining upon the scope of the study, it was decided to sample five different types of rural environment. Franklin, Winfield and Fairview Townships in Butler County, in western Pennsylvania, were selected as representative of an agricultural county where the pull of industrial centers, steel mills, manufacturing plants



Map of Pennsylvania Showing Areas
Involved in the Study.

and industry would show its effect. Rayne Township, Indiana County, in the central part of the state, was selected as an area typical of the soft coal mining area where influences of that industry upon agriculture would in all probability be apparent. Jackson Township, Northumberland County, in the east central section was included in order, if possible, to ascertain the influence upon agricultural communities of anthracite coal mining, railroad operations and silk mill employment of rural young people. Nicholson and Monroe Townships, Wyoming County, in the northeastern part of the state were selected as rather typical of the "northern tier" counties, and East Hempfield Township, Lancaster County, in the southeast, as typical of the southeastern Pennsylvania "Dutch" section.

Areas chosen within these counties were decided upon in the light of the knowledge of the respective investigators concerning them and in consultation with the local County Superintendent of Schools. It was the aim to choose counties typical of the area under consideration, and within them to choose townships that would be typical of the respective counties.

4. Techniques Employed in the Study

Because it seemed desirable to ask rural young people something about their thoughts concerning choice of a life work it was determined to limit the study to young people of high school age, or over. Inasmuch as the 4-H club

program is open to boys and girls ten to twenty years of age, inclusive, it seemed desirable to focus the study upon the group comprising all young people within the respective areas fourteen to twenty years of age, inclusive, a span of seven years. In order to go back to a point of beginning that would include all the young people of these given ages in a single, uniform group, it was elected to start with the grade school enrollments of the seventh year previous to the time of the study, namely, the enrollments of the winter of 1923-1924. Field work on the study was done in November, 1930.

From those grade school enrollments was copied the name of every boy and girl attending school within the selected townships. Informal cards were made up, each bearing the name of one boy or girl.

The next step was a visit to the principal of the present township high school and in consultation with him, the cards were sorted into two groups, one containing the names of those now attending the high school, the other the names of those not now attending high school.

A questionnaire, or schedule card, had been prepared as shown on the accompanying page. Investigators, in cooperation with the high school authorities, met the high school pupils in groups and directed the filling out of the schedule cards. The investigator assumed charge

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

Division of Agricultural Extension

State College, Pennsylvania

Agricultural Club Work Department

RURAL YOUTH SURVEY RECORD

A. GENERAL AND VOCATIONAL

1. Name..... Age..... Post Office..... R.D.....
2. Do you live on a farm?... General type?... Specialized?..... (dairy, poultry, etc.) Size of farm.....acres. Chief sources of income?.....Do you live on a stone or paved road?.....If not, how far off such paved roads?..... miles.
3. Grade in school?... Future school plans?..... Years completed if not now in school?..... Reasons for leaving school.....
4. What occupation would you like to follow?.....How do you expect to get training and experience in preparation for that occupation?
5. Are you, or have you been, a 4-H club member in agriculture or home economics?..... How many years?.....Are you, or have you ever been, a student in a vocational high school or department?.....
6. Do you want to be a farmer?.....If so, what kind of farming, general, poultry, dairy, fruit, etc.?
-How much do you estimate would be required to start? \$.....

B. ECONOMIC

7. What possessions do you have and what is their value?
 - a. Animals..... Value \$.....
 - b. Equipment..... Value \$.....
 - (Auto, Motorcycle, etc.)
 - c. Other property..... Value \$.....
 - d. Do you have a bank account?.....
8. What are your sources of spending money?
 - a. From farm enterprises?.....
 - b. From non-farm enterprises?
 - (work on roads, etc.)
 - c. Provided by parents?
9. How much money did you personally spend within the past year?
 - a. For clothes? \$.....
 - b. Movies? \$.....
 - c. Other pleasures? \$.....
 - d. On auto or other property? \$.....
 - e. Other Expenses? \$
10. What things would you like to do and cannot, or what things would you like to have and cannot, because of lack of funds?
11. How much per year would be required to enable you to do those things, or to have those things which are not available to you now? \$.....How do you propose to secure that money?.....
-

12. How much spare time do you have when you can do things for yourself?
- a. Average number of hours per day, in rush seasons?
 - b. Average number of hours per day, in slack seasons?
 - c. Average number of hours per day, during the year?

C. SOCIAL

13. To what organizations do you belong?
- a. Church
 - b. Sunday School
 - c. 4-H club
 - d. Grange
 - e. School clubs
 - f. Scouts
 - g. Camp fire
 - h. Others
14. Is there enough social activity in your community to meet your needs?..... (Not only recreational, but literary, musical, dramatic, or other types of programs are considered as "social" activities.)
15. Which organizations meet your social needs?..... Which organizations exist in your community, but fail to provide for your social needs?
16. How many social events do you attend in the course of a year?
- a. Parties
 - b. Picnics
 - c. Vacation trips
 - d. Movies
 - e. Dances
 - f. Athletic events
 - g. Visits by auto to friends or relatives
 - h. Grange meetings
 - i. 4-H club meetings
 - j. Church
 - k. Sunday School
 - l. Entertainments, plays
 - m. Scouts
 - n. Other meetings, fairs
17. Do you belong to a band, orchestra, chorus or choir?..... Which organization?
- What musical instrument do you play?.....
18. Do you read books?..... How many did you read last year?..... What magazines do you read?
- What farm papers do you read?
- What kind of reading do you like best? (Novels, history, adventure, etc.)

D. HEALTH

19. What is your height?.....feet.....inches. Weight?..... lbs.
20. Have you been ill during the past year? Name of illness?
21. How many days have you lost from normal activities during the past year because of illness?
22. Do you have physical examinations in your school by doctor or nurse?
- How many per year?
23. How far from your home to family doctor?.....miles. What is the cost of his visit to your home?
- \$.....per visit.

of the group and went through the list of questions one by one, having each student fill out his or her own card, explaining the meaning or intent of the questions, keeping the group together question by question, and answering inquiries of the students when presented. By this method a large number of young people could be reached in a short time, the work was made as accurate as possible, and yet the individual reaction of each participant to the questions was obtained.

Following the completion of this portion of the survey, the investigator solicited the suggestions of the school authorities in naming one or two representative men or women residing in the several grade school districts of the townships who would know the remaining young people listed, but who were not now in high school. These key men and women were then visited personally and asked for information as to the whereabouts and activities of those young people not now in high school. This step brought out information about pupils who were in the grade schools of the district seven years ago and who (1) have moved away; (2) maintain residence in the district, but are employed elsewhere; (3) are not now in school but still reside in the district; and, (4) young people attending college, business training schools, in training as nurses, etc.

The final step in the field work was to visit

personally those not now in school, but still residing within the district. Through these personal visits, the personal records of these individuals were obtained. Young people listed as married were not solicited for a record, on the assumption that a choice of a life work had been made.

Those participating in the study in addition to the writer were Miss Harmony Hutchinson, Girls' Club Specialist, Messrs. J. F. Keim, A. B. Bingham and C. P. Lang, Assistant State Club Leaders, of the Agricultural Extension Division, The Pennsylvania State College. Tabulation of results was in charge of Miss Kathryn Keller, of the State Club Office, and was accomplished during the early months of 1931.

5. Definition of Terms

In order to facilitate an understanding of the results obtained, the following explanation is made concerning the terms used on the schedule card as explained to the young people who so kindly furnished the information. The numbers shown are the numbers of the questions on the schedule card under which the explained term occurs.

Explanation of Terms

2. General type farm: Explained to mean the typical Pennsylvania farm of 85 to 100 acres, producing corn, oats, wheat, hay, keeping less than 10 cows, 100 to 200 hens, and two or three brood sows.

Specialized farm: Dairy, one having more than ten cows; poultry, one having more than two hundred hens; i. e., a farm on which a given branch of agriculture received more than the usual emphasis.

Chief sources of income: In all cases, individuals were asked to name the two chief sources of farm income, such as grain, milk, potatoes, poultry products, timber, coal, income from non-farming enterprises, etc.

Stone or paved road: Interpreted to include cement, macadam, stone, slag or cindered roads, or any type of road passable at all seasons of the year.

- 7 c. Other property: To include hunting dogs, guns, musical instruments, etc., owned.
- 8 a. Sources of spending money: "From farm enterprises" Interpreted to include income from crop or livestock production owned and controlled by the informer, or labor on farms for another for hire. "Non-farm enterprises" includes income from work on the highways, in mines, quarries, factories, etc.
9. Money spent within the past year: Interpreted to include money actually passing through the hands of the individual whether earned by him or not, but over which he exercised control in the spending.
14. Enough social activity: Do existing social activities satisfy the desires of the individual for social

contacts or is there a felt need for additional contacts?

18. Do you read books?: An attempt was made to have informers enumerate only those books which they read because they wanted to read them and not to include books assigned as part of high school work.
20. Have you been ill during the past year?: Illness to be counted when it was sufficient to cause the individual to miss one or more days from his accustomed daily activities.

PART II.

GENERAL AND VOCATIONAL FACTORS

Records were obtained on 761 of the 1,815 individuals enrolled in the grade schools of the surveyed areas seven years ago. Reasons accounting for inability to obtain records on the remaining 1,054 individuals are as follows:

Table 1. Reasons For Inability To Obtain Records

Item	Reasons	Number of Individuals
Total		1,054
1.	Not at home	4
2.	Ill; not interviewed	5
3.	Married; not interviewed	102
4.	Moved away	462
5.	Reside here, but away working	161
6.	Deceased	12
7.	Parents refused interview	2
8.	Away at College or training school	30
9.	Missed in rural towns	70
10.	Still in grade school	107
11.	Work and live away from home	57
12.	Missed on farms	42

The most outstanding reason for inability to obtain records is seen at once to be that 462 individuals, or

25.4% of the original group have moved away and no longer reside in the same township they did seven years ago. Sims reports the Fourteenth Census as revealing the fact that 25% of all farm operators had been on the farm operated but one year or less.³ In 154 of these instances, the key individuals in the various townships furnishing information reported they now had "no trace" of those so removed from the place of their former residence. This factor was especially noticeable in Butler and Indiana Counties. Apparently there is a heavy movement of people to and from farms in Butler County, often in and out of the industrial towns of the surrounding territory. In Indiana County the soft coal mining territory is no doubt responsible for a good deal of shifting in the population.

Two hundred eighteen individuals, 11.9% of the original group, though of less than 21 years of age are employed away from home. 8.8% live at home but work away from home; 3.1% both live and work away from home. Out of 686 original enrollments in Butler County, 96 are now employed away from home, showing the pull of industrial towns away from the farms. Lancaster and Indiana Counties showed a very low pull away from farms for other employment, as did Wyoming County. Northumberland County, like Butler, showed a large number employed elsewhere than in agriculture. The records, taken in Jackson Township

3. Sims, N. L. - Elements of Rural Sociology, P. 117.

totalled 253, of whom 69 are employed away from home. Of these, 56 still live at home, 35 of them being employed in the silk mills of nearby towns.

One hundred seven persons, 5.8%, were found still to be in the lower grades of school, although by age classification they should now be in high school. Wyoming showed 44 so classified, and proportionately the largest number.

One hundred two persons, 5.6%, although less than 21 years of age are married and were not interviewed.

Of the remainder, 4 were not at home, 5 ill and not interviewed, 12 deceased, 30 (1.6%) away at college or training school, 70 were missed in small towns where they live at home and are not employed, 42 missed on farms. The parents of two informed the investigator that they "could take care of their own boys" and did not need any help from the outside in analyzing their problems.

Of the 761 individuals on whom records were obtained, 541 live on farms. Four hundred thirty-five stated they live on "general" farms, 84 on "specialized" farms (within the meaning of our definition), 22 did not specify the type of farm. Table 2 shows the distribution of individuals as related to size of farms.

Three hundred fourteen were found to live on farms of less than 100 acres and only 18 on farms of more than 200 acres. These latter were evenly distributed between Butler, Indiana and Wyoming Counties, only one was in

Table 2. Distribution of Individuals As Related to Size of Farms

No. Acres Per Farm	Number of Individuals
Total	494
Less than 50	125
50 to 59	35
60 to 69	40
70 to 79	43
80 to 89	41
90 to 99	30
100 to 124	96
125 to 149	28
150 to 199	38
200 and over	18

Lancaster County and none in Northumberland. The Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture noted in 1929⁴ that despite a decrease in numbers of farms and total acreage that, "the size of farms as of 1925 remained very similar to those in 1900 - a tendency is noticed, however, for the number of farms under 20 acres to increase, and for those of 100 acres or more, particularly those over 500 acres, to decrease."

Dairying led the various chief sources of income on

4. Bul. No. 15, Penna. Dept. of Agriculture, Nov. 1, 1929, p. 5.











Acres	Number of Individuals	
	Total	494
49 or less		125
50 - 59		35
60 - 69		40
70 - 79		43
80 - 89		41
90 - 99		30
100 - 124		96
125 - 149		28
150 - 199		38
200 or more		18

Chart I: Size of Farms on Which Live 494 Young
People Reporting in Survey.

these farms, 191 so reported. Tobacco was the second ranking source of income, 113 so reported, although tobacco growing is a factor in only one of the counties under consideration (Lancaster). Table 3 shows the distribution of these sources of income:

Table 3. Distribution of Sources of Income

Source of Income	Number Reporting
Total	552
Dairying	191
Tobacco	113
Poultry	71
Grain	65
Potatoes	63
Fruit	22
Vegetables	18
Corn	9

These figures have interesting implications for the 4-H club program in Pennsylvania. Dairy calf club work occupies a prominent place in that program. There has been but a very small amount of tobacco club work and the poultry club work, while larger, has not been as extensive in these areas as the importance of that phase of the industry would seem to warrant if club work is to serve the ends of preparing the youth of these areas for adequate

participation in the type of agriculture prevailing in those areas.

Two hundred ninety-eight individuals reported residence on "hard" roads, i. e., roads which are passable throughout the year. Three hundred and twenty-four do not live on such hard roads. Of these, 200 live one mile or less off of hard roads, 60 one to two miles off, 54 two to five miles off, 6 five to ten miles off; none were more than ten miles from such hard roads. The relation between residence on hard roads and social contacts made by these young people will be brought out in a later paragraph.

On the basis of grade school enrollment of seven years ago, this entire group of young people should be in high school or beyond that period. One hundred thirty, or 17% were found to be still in the grades, apparently retarded for one reason or another. One hundred sixty-six were freshmen in high school, the figures for the other grades dropping to 130, 100 and 88, respectively. Thus, the high school senior group is little more than 50% of the freshman enrollment. One hundred forty-seven, or 19%, were found to be out of school, or beyond the high school age. Investigation as to the number of years of school work completed by those not now in school showed that 54% of them left school upon completing the eighth grade.

With 19% of the young people in this 14 to 20 year

age group not in school, and half of those having completed only the eighth grade, it would seem that 4-H club work has a fertile field here for its program. Unfortunately, rural people have been "disposed to discount any considerable education save that afforded by the farm itself."⁵ Large numbers of our boys and girls apparently only acquire a "reading, writing and arithmetic" educational training and leave school before the period when they might be introduced to elementary instruction in the sciences which might enable them to comprehend scientific agriculture and home making. Club work can render a great service to this group by bringing to them in their homes and on the farms a practical training in the best known practices in agriculture and home economics. Again, there is need of educating the youth for civic duty. Participation in government, in group activity, especially in voting is essential. This form of education is best given during the adolescent period when habits of group action are most easily built up. Because so many leave school at an early age, after school education in these matters should have an important place.⁶ Through its group activities and parliamentary procedures, club work brings instruction to its members in the elements of group action. Members learn to work together, to play together, and thus form the basis for true cooperative effort in later years.

5. Sims, N. L. - Elements of Rural Sociology, P. 280.

6. Sisson, Edward O. - Educating for Freedom, Ch. 7.







Status		No.
Not yet in high school		130
Freshman - high school		166
Sophomore-high school		130
Junior -high school		100
Senior -high school		88
Not now in school		147
Total		761

Chart II: School Status of 761 Rural Young People 14 to 20
Years of Age in Five Pennsylvania Counties.

One hundred fifteen gave their reasons for leaving school. The largest single factor was that the individual "did not like school," 58 so stating. It may be that herein lies a challenge to parents, to so present to their children the practical values of education, knowledge and ability to think, that those children may better appreciate their opportunities and not drop out of school prematurely. Or, it may be that the situation challenges our school teachers to so relate their instruction to the every day relationships of real life that the youngster will see school not as a compulsory drudgery, but as an interesting and challenging part of every day human existence which is life for the individual at his age. Thus may he be inspired to "want" to go to school instead of developing a distaste for it.

Thirty-five left school because they were needed to work at home, sixteen because of financial conditions and six because of ill health.

The occupation of farming led the list of occupational preferences, 147 of the 678 expressions being so recorded. That of nurse came second with 91, secretary, stenographer or bookkeeper 83, and teaching 73. Apparently, these last three, embrace a larger portion of the girls' choices and it is interesting to note how closely they are grouped. These were followed by choices of the boys for aviation, mechanics, engineering and many

scattered and miscellaneous vocations. One hundred five had no plans made with regard to choice of vocation.

Table 4. Occupational Choices of 678 Boys and Girls

Occupation	No. of Choices
Total	678
Farmer	147
Nurse	91
Secretarial	83
Teacher	79
Aviator	45
Mechanic	28
Engineer	17
Miscellaneous	83
No plans	105

It would appear that for slightly more than one-third of the group 4-H club work would have something to offer in the way of vocational guidance. This would apply to those indicating a preference for agriculture and to those who have not yet determined upon a career. Club work would at least offer a trial and error method of vocational guidance whereby individuals could participate in club projects of various types, endeavoring to ascertain which lines of endeavor appealed to them, which were interesting and in what fields of endeavor they were best adapted

to serve. One of the functions of education is to help "sift individuals into their proper channels."⁷ Learning is accomplished in the child's earlier years; ability to think comes in later adolescence. "Choice of vocation ordinarily should not be made until after the 'intellectual new birth.'⁸ In most persons this occurs between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one."

One of the problems of 4-H club work is to continue the tenure of memberships until this age is reached so that club work may be of more value from a vocational guidance standpoint.

A need for further education in preparation for life work was recognized by 300. One hundred eighty-eight said they expected to get training and experience in preparation for their careers by "getting a job and working at it," while 82 did not know how to proceed to get training and experience.

Although the areas surveyed were not chosen to canvass the 4-H club situation, 127, or 18% were found to be or to have sometime been 4-H club members. This is higher than the general average for the state. Only 74 had ever been students in a Smith-Hughes vocational high school while 644 had not been so enrolled.

-
7. Thomson, Godfrey H. - A Modern Philosophy of Education, Ch. 4.
8. Thwing, Chas. F. - What Education Has the Most Worth? Ch. 5

As a check on the question with regard to occupational preferences, and also to get the attitude of the girls toward farm life, a second and later question was asked: "Do you want to be a farmer or farmer's wife?" Two hundred thirty answered affirmatively, 515 negatively. Assuming the same 147 boys previously expressing preference for the vocation of farming answered in the affirmative in this instance, it would appear that 83 girls aspired to be a farmer's wife. The total of affirmative answers is 34% of the entire group.

No doubt many who now express a preference for other vocations will never realize their ambitions, but will remain on farms even though they do not now intend to do so. This leads to the thought that participation in club work would be a good thing, not only for those expressing a preference for the vocation of farming, but for practically the entire group of rural young people, as it would bring training and experience in agriculture and home economics to many who would eventually benefit by it even though they do not now recognize that fact.

Of special interest are the replies from Fairview Township, Butler County. This is a rural township, many of the young people reporting living on farms, but the chief industry is oil production. The vote was 51 to 6 against farming. However, the day may not be far away when oil reserves are depleted and the vocation of

agriculture will receive much more attention than it does at the present time. Of interest, also, is the vote in Lancaster County, 78 in favor of farming as against 89 negative statements.

General farming led the preferences as to types of farming with 91 expressions of preference. Dairying came second with 40, poultry 28, fruit 15 and vegetables 6. Only one expression of desire to specialize in the raising of tobacco was registered in Lancaster County although 113 had indicated that crop as one of the two chief sources of income. However, tobacco, occupies a prominent place in the "general" farming of that area and 42 individuals in Lancaster County expressed a preference for that type.

Estimates of the amount of money needed to start up on a farm for ones' self ranged all the way from \$500.00 to \$15,000.00 or more. Farm management specialists estimate that \$2,000.00 to \$5,000.00 is required to begin operations as a renter or tenant. Fifty-four of the 124 venturing a judgment on this question were within these figures. Apparently about one-half the group had some idea as to the amount required. The question was asked primarily to see if young people did have any real idea as to the amount of capital required to engage in farming and what need there was for study and instruction along this line. A club project in the keeping of farm accounts has been available for some years but it has

never attained wide spread popularity. No doubt its further extension among the older farm boys would be of great value to those approaching maturity and the time when they might engage in the business of farming on their own account.

PART III.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

On the assumption that all young people have wants, needs or desires which require funds for their fulfillment, an effort was made to ascertain what possessions these young people have, how they acquired funds for their procurement and how much money from all sources passes through their hands in the course of a year. It was found that 23%, or 178 in number, own livestock in values up to more than \$200.00, with an average weighted value of \$48.95.

Twenty-two per cent of those whose records were obtained, or 171 in number, reported ownership of equipment, automobiles, motorcycles, etc., with a weighted average of \$65.70, the largest single class being those owning equipment valued at \$11.00 to \$25.00. There were, however, 34 individuals professing to own such equipment valued at \$200.00 or more.

Other property, hunting dogs, guns, radios, and miscellaneous items were reported under a separate heading by 88 individuals, or 11% of the group. The average weighted value of such property was \$69.84 per person.

Allowing for some overlapping of those who may own both livestock and equipment, or equipment and "other property," it would appear that probably not over one-fifth of these young people have possessions of value in any great amount. Fifty-one per cent stated they had bank accounts in their own name while 42% said they did not have their own bank accounts.* The earning features of 4-H club work should make a strong appeal to rural boys and girls if the economic status of rural boys and girls throughout the state is accurately depicted within the group studied. E. H. Shinn, of the United States Department of Agriculture, reports 84% of club members involved in a study reported 4-H club work had been a means of increasing their incomes. Not only should the earning feature make an appeal to boys and girls, but it should also attract parents as a means whereby their children may be instructed in the fundamentals of earning, saving, accumulation, investment, and the putting of capital to work in order to insure further earnings.

One hundred ninety-eight persons reported sources of income from farm enterprises. These included production

* Note: Throughout the discussion will be noted instances in which tabulations do not total 100%. This is due to failure of some individuals to answer the questions or inability to answer them. This was permitted, as the purpose of the study was to get at actual situations and attitudes of those reporting.

9. Shinn, E. H. - U. S. D. A. Ext. Service Circular 147, January, 1931 - Educational Values in 4-H Club Work.

of crops, livestock or poultry actually owned by the youth, or from payments received for farm labor. Two hundred twenty-two reported income from non-farm enterprises such as labor on roads, in saw mills, mines, quarries, stores, domestic labor and the like. Five hundred and thirty-eight receive spending money provided by parents, indicating that most of those who earn in their own right, either in farming or non-farming enterprises, also receive money from parents.

An effort was made to get information on the total amount of money passing through the hands of these youthful individuals regardless of whether or not it was of their own earning or accumulation. Reports on expenditures for clothing ranged all the way from amounts of less than \$5.00 (61 persons) to more than \$50.00, reported by 107. The investigators came to the conclusion that a large number of the individuals had no accurate idea of the amount of money they themselves spent for this item, nor of the total amount of their clothing budget for the year, which was what many really had in mind. Clothing club work with a study of clothing budgets, both for girls and for boys, would seem to be helpful in this connection.

One hundred and two persons reported spending more than \$5.00 annually for motion picture entertainment, five hundred ten, altogether listing such expenditures. Ninety-four, or almost another fifth of the group reporting on

this item, listed expenditure of less than \$1.00 per year for such purposes. Adding to the latter group those who reported no expenditures for motion pictures we find 45% of the entire group, or 345 individuals, who spend less than \$1.00 per year on the "movies." If this is a true picture of the rural youth patronage of motion picture shows, it may be that this particular form of commercialized recreation is not cutting so much of a figure in the lives of our rural young people as we may have imagined.

Three hundred ninety-four reported expenditures for "other pleasures," the modal group being those spending from \$3.00 to \$5.00 annually. One hundred fifty-seven listed expenditures on automobiles or other property. The largest single group included 50 who spend less than \$5.00 annually for such purposes. There were, however, 41 reporting such expenses in amounts of more than \$40.00, those owning cars probably coming within this classification. Other miscellaneous expenses were listed by 261, but 107 of them were in amounts of less than \$5.00 per annum.

One of the very interesting questions asked was, "What things would you like to do and cannot, or what things would you like to have and cannot have, because of lack of funds?" The distinction made between things they would like to do and things they would like to have is striking. Of 208 specifying things they would like to

do, 135 said "nothing." Evidently there were in their minds no well defined ambitions, ideals, or aims and they were frank enough to admit it. Five hundred sixty-three individuals did not answer this part of the question at all. Here, again, is revealed a need for vocational guidance and for direction of thought by parents, teachers, club leaders and church workers so that these young people may be looking toward some plan of life. In Missonri, Morgan and Burt, studying the activity wishes of young people in this same age group, with village and farm youth, found that "in relative importance, the several types of activity wishes rank as follows - the least important standing first, religious, economic, social, educational and recreational." They found, also, that lack of recreational features and economic opportunities were the two chief reasons given by farm boys and girls¹⁰ for wanting to leave the farms.

On the other hand, 320 listed things they would like to have and for which funds will be needed. Automobiles head the list, with 178 aspirants. This may be taken as typical of the age and the counterpart of similar desires of the horse and buggy age. Further education ranked next, with 108 expressions, travel third with 75, better clothes with 50. Sixteen aspired to the acquisition of a farm, while there were a number of minor items

10. Morgan and Burt - Univ. of Missouri Research Bul. 110, October 1927, Community Relations of Rural Young People, P. 43.

listed. One frank young lady desired to have her "tonsils and adenoids removed." The replies indicated clearly that young people want to go places, to see things, to get further education, to have better clothes, but that a large proportion of them have little or no idea of what they want to do.

Estimates of the amounts of money that would be required to fulfill these desires and ambitions ran all the way from small amounts up to \$5,000.00 and more. The largest single group was that listing 118 desires for sums between \$100.00 and \$500.00, for the automobile group. The "educational" and "farming" groups ran from \$1,000.00 up, while the "clothing" group wanted \$50.00, or less, each.

Just five different answers were given to the query as to how this money to do these things, or to have these things, might be obtained. Three hundred thirty-three stated they expected to "work, earn and save"; 111 "did not know" how they might expect to attain their ends; sixteen said they expected to obtain the necessary funds from their parents, five plan to borrow and three anticipate earnings through club work.

In contrast to certain inconsistencies in the replies concerning economic factors, the replies to questions with regard to spare time in which young people may do things for themselves are remarkably regular in their trend. During rush seasons, the largest single group was that reporting an average of one hour, or less, per day of

spare time for their own use. There was a constant decrease in the number of individuals having additional hours of spare time in rush seasons as shown in Table 5. This leads to speculation as to the continuance of the custom of many farmers "to require just a little more work of their boys than they could comfortably do and this was one of the traits that then - stirred resentment and defiance in sons and alienated them from the father."¹¹ Health examinations in county 4-H club camps have revealed underweight conditions and indications of overstrain in farm boys that indicate the indictment is still too true in many families.

On the other hand, spare time in slack seasons shows a different kind of a trend, with the modal group having an average of four hours per day spare time, with smaller groups of persons above and below them in the scale. The average of spare time daily for the period of a year, was indicated at two to three hours, practically equal numbers of individuals indicating those respective figures.

Those in charge of various activities designed to meet the needs of rural youth may, therefore, well reckon with the seasons in planning the execution of their programs, since it is clearly indicated that there are more spare hours available to rural young people in slack seasons and relatively little available during rush seasons.

11. Williams, James M. - Our Rural Heritage, P. 84.

Table 5. Average Hours Per Day of Spare Time Available
to Rural Young People

No. Hours Spare Time Daily	In Rush Seasons	In Slack Seasons	Av. Per Day for the Year
1 or less	276	45	117
2 hours	226	91	187
3 hours	94	123	189
4 hours	56	148	94
5 hours	33	115	65
6 hours	16	83	33
7 hours	9	38	18
More than 7	0	65	0

PART IV.

SOCIAL SITUATIONS

The first object of investigation was to ascertain to what social groups or organizations these young people belong. Sunday School and Church memberships easily headed the list with 610 and 576 memberships, respectively. School organizations came next, 4-H clubs fourth; just one-tenth belong to the Grange; 53 belong to the Boy or Girl Scouts of America, half of them in Northumberland County alone. Memberships in the Camp Fire Girls organization were negligible.

Fairview Township, Butler County, had no 4-H Club

Table 6. Organization Memberships of Rural Boys and Girls

Organization	Members
Sunday School	610
Church	576
School clubs	204
4-H Clubs	106
Grange	76
Scouts	53
Camp Fire	4
Unclassified	135

members nor Grange members. This is the township previously referred to as rural, but in which the production and refining of oil is the chief industry. A new consolidated grade and high school at Karns City apparently does much to meet the social needs of the young people. In fact, it appeared to the investigator that a rather definite effort was being made to "sell" the school to the young people and popularity was being attained through stress on athletics, musical groups and extra curricular activities of various types. Some criticism of the situation was heard in the township. That either the new building or the school "activities" were winning friends is attested by the doubling of the high school enrollment of the township

in four years time.

The young people were asked whether or not, in their opinion, there was enough social activity in their respective communities to meet their needs. The replies were quite evenly divided, 365 in the affirmative, 362 negative. An analysis by districts shows a very strong "yes" vote in Fairview Township, Butler County, above referred to. There was a strong affirmative vote in Lancaster County as opposed to an equally strong negative indication in Indiana County, although the total number of replies in these counties is about equal. This contrast is further brought out in Table 6, where the possible effect of good roads is exposed. A vigorous negative vote was cast in Northumberland County, where school organizations and Scouts were strongest, and in the next question, 15 of the 25 Scouts in that county listed the organization as failing to meet their social needs. Apparently there is a big demand for social activities in the soft coal section of Indiana County and on the borders of the anthracite region in Northumberland County.

It will be noted that Lancaster County was the only one in which those living on hard roads exceeded to any extent the number not so located, and that the number reporting sufficient social contacts exceeded those reporting insufficient social contacts. In Indiana and Wyoming Counties, those not on hard roads were the larger groups

Table 6. Possible Relation Between Residence on Good Roads and Sufficiency of Social Contacts

County	No. Persons On Hard Roads	No. Persons Not on Hard Roads	No. Reporting Sufficient Social Contacts	No. Reporting Not Sufficient Social Contacts
Butler	62	104	102	87
Lancaster	112	41	124	40
Indiana	51	80	81	120
Wyoming	36	62	43	57
Northumberland	37	34	15	58

and that in each case those reporting insufficient social contacts were in the majority. In Butler County, alone, were sufficient social contacts reported as against the larger number of persons located off of hard roads. This was due primarily to the larger number reporting sufficient social contacts in Fairview Township, where the new consolidated school was a factor. Henry J. Burt found in Missouri, however, that passability of roads was not correlated with numbers of social contacts, that large numbers of social contacts were just as apt to be reported in January when roads were at their worst as in November when they were much better.¹² Other factors, such as

12. Butt, Henry J. - Univ. of Mo. Research Bul. 125, August 1929, Contacts in a Rural Community, P. 70.

pressure of work, apparently had their influence.

Table 7 depicts the judgment of these rural young people on the question of which organizations in their communities meet, or fail to meet, their social needs.

Table 7. Organizations Meeting, and Failing to Meet
Social Needs of Rural Young People

Organization	Meet Social Needs	Fail to Meet Social Needs
Church	190	70
Sunday School	116	64
School	185	22
Grange	42	19
Scouts	23	25
4-H clubs	31	10
Others	95	45

It is interesting to note that the Church, Sunday School and School receive a heavy vote as meeting social needs of rural boys and girls, at least as far as they were able to interpret "social contacts" through organization channels. Opinion on the Scout organizations was about evenly divided. Inasmuch as approximately one-third of the individuals feel that these listed organizations do not meet their social needs, it would seem that they need to give additional attention to their plans to ascertain wherein

they are failing to meet the desire for social contacts on the part of their members in this age group. Especially is this a significant challenge to the 4-H club program in Pennsylvania, as Mr. E. H. Shinn, of the United States Department of Agriculture, in a recent study found, "beyond question that club members feel that social advantages, along with the rather specific training in agricultural and home economic techniques, derived from the work have considerable value."¹³

Numbers of social contacts per person annually outside the home varied widely in the different communities and as between communities. Attendance at parties is quite common to a large majority, 635 so reporting. The mode, however, is three to five such events per year. A slightly smaller number reported participation in picnics and in about the same volume, three to five per year.

Five hundred twenty-eight attend motion picture shows, the largest group only 1 to 5 shows per year, however. At an average expenditure per show of 25 cents this would not indicate a very large expenditure per person for this type of entertainment. One hundred ten reported attending more than 20 performances annually. Less than one-third of these young people (218) attend dances at all, the mode being three to five per year, and one-half of those reporting this activity go five, or less, times annually.

13. Shinn, E. H. - U. S. D. A. Ext. Service Circular 147, January, 1931, Educational Values in 4-H Club Work, P. 6

Lancaster County young people showed the least interest in this type of recreation, only 5 out 171 individuals participating. On the whole, it is apparently not the most common diversion for rural youth. Four hundred twenty-seven attend athletic events, football, basketball, baseball games, etc., the larger number attending 5, or less, events annually and one-half the group attend 10, or less, such events.

Visits by auto to friends or relatives proved to be one of the three outstanding sources of social contact. Five hundred seventy-eight individuals listed such contacts, 40% of them being classified in two groups numbering 20 to 50 such contacts annually.

About one-seventh (106) listed Grange meeting contacts, with an interesting division in the ranks. Twenty-seven attend only one to five times per year, 25 attend Grange 20 to 30 times and 17 more than 30 times annually. It would appear that either they attend frequently or very little. There were only two Grange contacts reported in Lancaster County, only 5 in Northumberland County, and none at all in Fairview Township, (the "oil" section) Butler County.

Study of the distribution of social contacts outside of the home leads to speculation as to what is the typical social experience, in a year's time, for a representative of the majority of this group. In examining such

Table 8. Typical Annual Distribution of Social Contacts
Per Individual in Events Numbering More Than
400 Participants

Events	Mode for Individuals
Total	128
Church	25
Sunday School	50
4-H clubs	0
Entertainments	6
Fairs, etc.	3
Scouts	0
Parties	4
Picnics	3
Vacation trips	2
Movies	6
Dances	0
Athletic events	6
Visits	23
Grange	0

a situation the typical, or modal, experience was calculated for all events in which more than 400 of the 761 individuals participated.

Such calculations lead to the conclusion that the mode

of social contacts for the majority of individuals is 128 contacts annually, of which 98 are contributed by Church, Sunday School and visits to friends and relatives. This leaves 30 contacts per year, roughly one every other week, for the other 11 types of activities listed. Considered in their entirety, these 128 annual contacts average 2.4 contacts per week. At first glance this would appear to be high, yet when we consider that the larger number of young people appear to go to Sunday School practically every Sunday, to Church every other Sunday, and make a visit to friends or relatives almost every other week, and consider that probably all three types of contacts are made on many Sundays, it seems plausible that these estimates may be within reason.

This "typical" social experience of a rural youth cannot be rated too highly, however, but is of interest chiefly from a speculative viewpoint inasmuch as striking differences were apparent as between families in the same neighborhood as regards social contacts. In one home would be found young people who, in the judgment of the investigator, might be said to have sufficient, or even too many, social contacts. In the same community, or even on the next farm, would be found others who patently had not enough. A good deal seems to depend on the attitude of the parents toward such matters.

The best showing as regards musical facilities was

made in Franklin Township, Butler County, in the Prospect community, where 33 out of 80 belong to some musical organization and 60 play some instrument. Winfield and Fairview Townships, Butler County, also showed up well as to participation in musical organizations, notably choirs and choruses, although fewer played instruments than in Franklin Township.

Musical participation and facilities were low in all the other counties, notably in Wyoming County, where only 24 of 127 individuals play any instrument.

Of the musical organizations, choirs led with 99 participants, choruses next in line with 53, orchestras 48 and bands 41. Pianos led the instruments with 135 players, violins 49, harmonicas 25, flute 19, saxophone 12, trumpet 8, clarinet 6, horn 5, all other instruments 63.

Viewed in its complete aspect, the musical situation shows that 533 do not belong to any musical organization and 322, or less than one-half, play any instrument, including the lowly harmonica. Additional facilities for instruction in music no doubt would do much to enrich the lives and broaden the experience of these rural young people.

All counties had excellent records as regards numbers of young people who read books. Although the investigators tried to impress upon them that records should indicate only those books read voluntarily, it was felt

that many did not understand the request and included books read as part of school requirements. At any rate, the figures show a large number of books read. Six to ten books annually per person seems to be the mode, and one-half the group read up to 15 per year. However, replies with regard to other reading matter seemed to be quite consistent with what might have been anticipated from personal observation among rural people.

Magazines read, in order, were the American with 107 readers, Ladies' Home Journal 64, Literary Digest 57, Womens' Home Companion 46, McCall's 45, Saturday Evening Post 40, Colliers' 30 and Popular Science and allied types 27. The appearance of the Ladies' Home Journal, Women's Home Companion and McCall's so high in the list leads to the inference that the girls are the greatest readers of magazines. Popular Science, Popular Mechanics, Boys' Life and the American Boy were all low in the list although one or two of these may be somewhat juvenile for those in the age group studied. Inferior magazines were reported to a considerable extent.

Of the farm papers, the Pennsylvania Farmer lead with 224 readers, the Farm Journal had 146, the Country Gentleman 106 and the Farmer's Wife 60. It is of interest to note that the first three are all published in Pennsylvania, the first of local application, the latter two more national in character. Specialized journals devoted to poultry,

dairy, and other interests were low in the list.

Indicated preferences as to types of books were about as one might expect. Three hundred sixty-nine indicated a preference for stories of adventure, 234 preferred novels, 82 history, and 6 specified the Bible.

PART V.

THE HEALTH SITUATION

One of the most interesting parts of the study proved to be that having to do with nutrition and health. Each boy and girl was asked to record his height and weight, these being checked against the standard tables for weight as related to sex, age and height. Both boys and girls were classified as to those (1) of normal weight, (2) 2% to 5% overweight, (3) 6% to 10% over, (4) 11% to 20% over, and (5) those more than 20% over. Similar groupings were made for the under weight group. Those less than 2% over or under weight were considered near enough the normal to classed with that group.

Of 353 boys, 64 fell into the normal weight group, 143 overweight with a modal group 5% to 10% over, and 146 under weight, the mode being the 5% to 10% under weight class.

Of 332 girls, 43 were classified in the normal group, 111 in the overweight, 2% to 5% being the mode, and 178 below normal, the 10% to 20% group being the mode. Thus

does it appear that as regards weight for height and age, the boys are in much the better situation. This situation, no doubt, is due in a large measure to the fact that the group studied largely falls in the adolescent period when girls might be expected to show such tendency.* The question has been raised, however, as to whether the situation may not, in part, be due to the current fad for slim, trim female figures. Charts III and IV graphically show the major groupings for boys and girls.

Table 9 shows the distribution of normal, overweight, and underweight boys and girls, by counties.

Table 9. Distribution of Normal, Overweight and Under Weight Boys and Girls, by Counties

County	Boys				Girls			
	Total	Normal	Above	Below	Total	Normal	Above	Below
All Counties	353	64	143	146	332	43	111	178
Butler	82	20	32	30	92	14	24	54
Lancaster	93	13	41	39	58	6	27	25
Indiana	90	18	26	46	87	9	34	44
Wyoming	56	9	28	19	58	9	16	33
Northumb'd	32	4	16	12	37	5	10	22

* G. H. Thompson - "A Modern Philosophy of Education." Ch.12 Education in Later Adolescence, P. 220 - "The Problem of overstrain during later adolescence is probably more acute for girls than for boys."




Weight for height & age	Boys	No.
Normal		64
Above normal		143
Below normal		146
Total		353

Chart III: Weight in Relation to Height and Age,
353 Rural Boys in Pennsylvania.

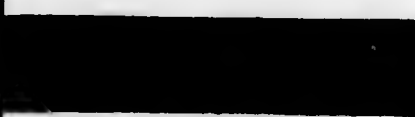


Weight for height & age	Girls	No.
Normal		43
Above normal		111
Below normal		178
Total		332

Chart IV: Weight in Relation to Height and Age,
332 Rural Girls in Pennsylvania.

Examining the groups more than 20% overweight, or more than 20% under weight, indicating something patently wrong with their physical adjustment which should call for some attention, we find the situation as follows: 32 boys were more than 20% overweight, 8 each in Lancaster and Indiana Counties, the remainder about equally divided among the other three counties. Eight boys were more than 20% under weight, four of them in Indiana County. Twenty-one girls were more than 20% overweight, evenly distributed over the five counties, the extra one being in Butler County. Nine girls were more than 20% under weight, two each in Lancaster, Indiana and Wyoming Counties, one in Northumberland, none in Butler.

Viewed in its entirety, the group of 685 records showed 107 (15.6%) normal weight, 254 (37.0%) overweight and 324 (47.4%) under weight. With more than one-third overweight and nearly one-half under weight, there would seem to be need of stress on health and nutrition work on the part of the schools, and the 4-H clubs. Since the girls made a less favorable showing than the boys, it seems especially desirable to emphasize meal planning and health club work. These are desirable from three viewpoints, (1) the improvement in the girls themselves, (2) improvement in the parental home, and (3) to insure the building of a proper foundation for the new homes these girls will

establish when they marry and leave the farmstead.¹⁴ No doubt, similar work is essential, also, with adults, especially the mothers and home makers in order that they might better understand the importance of good health for their young people in order to regulate diet and rest to the end that rural youth may attain and maintain the utmost in the way of physical fitness.

Those furnishing records for the study were asked whether or not, during the past year, they had suffered any illness of sufficient intensity to cause them to lose time from the ordinary routine of their daily duties. Two hundred eighty-six reported having such illness, 469 replying negatively. The most common cause of illness was given as colds, with 115 cases. Sore throat followed with 42, grippe 21, headache and mumps 16 each, measles 13, digestive troubles 13, the remainder widely scattered.

One hundred fifty-nine reported losing one week, or less, due to illness; 55 one to two weeks, 20 two to three weeks, 7 three to four weeks and 27 more than four weeks.

Thus, colds, sore throat and grippe were found to constitute 60% of the causes of illness, and 59% of those reporting illness lost one week, or less, per year from their normal activities due to such illness.

Indiana County appears to have the better record in

14. Warren, Gertrude L. - U. S. D. A. Ext. Service Circular 15, July 1926, The Older Girl in the Extension Program, P. 2.

Table 10. Number of Physical Examinations Given Pupils
in Public Schools

County	Two Exams. Per Year	One Exam. Per Year	One Exam. Every Two Years	One Exam. Every Three Years
Butler	4	113	43	1
Lancaster	9	59	6	2
Indiana	21	87	4	3
Wyoming	8	98	0	4
Northumber- land	2	4	55	9

that 21 had physical examinations twice annually and the majority at least once per year. Northumberland had the least satisfactory record, 55 reporting examinations only once in each two years. Franklin Township, Butler County, with an otherwise good record in this survey, reported more than half of the individuals receiving examination only once in every two years.

In theory, physical examination of public school pupils is required annually. As a matter of practice, many school boards appear to be lax in this regard. There is flexibility in that school districts having finances to cover the cost may have examinations at more frequent intervals. These factors are largely responsible for the variations. There is considerable variation, also, in the effectiveness of the follow-up between the examining

physicians, the school authorities and parents. Even though examinations may be held with sufficient frequency there is often a failure to put into effect remedial measures which the examiners find desirable and recommend. This is plainly indicated by the figures previously quoted with regard to weight conditions as found in the case of the young people studied.

As a side light on the health situation, it was thought desirable to ascertain something with regard to distances from the homes of these young people to their family physicians and the cost of physicians' services.

Of 732 furnishing information on distance to family physician, 187 were one mile, or less, from their doctor, 251 one to three miles. Together these two groups number 438 individuals, or considerably more than half, who have a physician available within three miles of their homes. Bearing in mind that in these days of rapid transportation distances mean less than formerly, it is interesting to note that only 26 were more than 10 miles distant from their family physician. Individual cases would alter the view of this situation, however, as much would depend upon the type of roads intervening. A dirt road, impassable to automobiles for certain parts of the year, may be more of a handicap under modern conditions than formerly when horse and buggy transportation for the physician prevailed. Of these 26 living more than 10 miles from their physician,

13 were in Indiana County, 5 in Butler and 5 in Wyoming.

Cost of the physician's visit to the rural home varied from \$1.00 to "more than \$10.00." A charge of \$2.00 per visit was reported by 186, \$1.00 by 121, \$3.00 by 96, \$4.00 by 32 and \$5.00 by 119.

Indiana County suffers most by reason of high charges for physician's services, 35 reporting charges of \$6.00 to \$10.00 and more. Butler County reported charges of \$6.00 to \$8.00 in 16 instances. There were only two charges of more than \$5.00 in Wyoming County, none over \$5.00 in Lancaster or Northumberland Counties. Northumberland and Lancaster Counties have the lowest scale of physician's charges, 69 of the 72 replies indicating charges of either \$1.00 or \$2.00 per visit in Northumberland and 142 out of 149 in Lancaster, on the same basis.

SUMMARY

Three types of environments appear to play an important part in the attitudes and problems of rural youth in these five areas. These are (1) physical, including location, climate, condition of roads; (2) proximity to industrial centers; and, (3) social and religious.

Physical environment, for example, seems responsible for the fact that Lancaster County has the largest proportion of farms of less than 50 acres. This is made possible by nearness to markets which in turn lends itself toward a degree of specialization in farming more apparent

than elsewhere. The growing of tobacco on an intensive scale in Lancaster County is also a factor.

Physical environment plays its part in the number choosing agriculture as a life work. In Fairview Township, Butler County, where oil production is prominent, the vote was 51 to 6 against agriculture. In Northumberland County, adjacent to anthracite mines and urban silk mills, only 7 boys expressed a desire to be a farmer. In Lancaster County 70 out of 171 individuals expressed a preference for the farm. In addition, there were in this Lancaster group a higher proportion of individuals who had some idea of the amount of money necessary to enable a person to engage in agriculture for himself.

In the entire group, 298 live on hard roads, 324 off of such hard roads. Lancaster County had the highest percentage on hard roads, Wyoming the fewest.

The young people of Northumberland and Wyoming Counties own the least property per capita. Also, in these two counties were found the smallest numbers of individuals who knew what they would like to do if money were available to carry out their wishes. To get this money they contemplated working for it, or obtaining it from parents. Not one individual in either county advanced the idea of borrowing money to accomplish his purposes, or earning it through club work.

Proximity to industrial centers plainly showed its

influence. In Butler County, in a section 45 miles from the city of Pittsburgh, and with other industrial centers nearby, one-seventh of the original group enrolled in grades two to eight seven years ago are now employed away from home. A large number of young people in Northumberland County are also employed elsewhere than in agriculture. Especially noticeable was the number employed in urban silk mills. The other three counties had smaller numbers of persons employed otherwise than in agriculture.

Urbanization of the districts also seems to have a bearing on the distance to family physicians. Indiana and Wyoming Counties reported individuals with the greatest distance to go for medical service and these two have fewer large towns than the other counties. Indiana County, with greater distances to physicians, has the highest scale of physicians' fees. Butler County, in a highly industrialized region has the second highest scale, Lancaster the lowest.

Social and religious environments play an important part in the customs of the young people, their problems and their attitudes. In Lancaster County where soil is fertile, the people exceptionally industrious and frugal, and members of the Quaker, Amish and Menonite faiths are numerous, were found 80 of the 115 young people who left school before completion of high school work. Forty-six of these said they "did not like school," 19 were needed

at home, and 11 dropped out for financial reasons. There is apparently less demand for social contacts outside the home in Lancaster County, and only five individuals reported attendance at dances. In Northumberland County, adjacent to the hard coal region, there is a big demand for social contacts, as well as in Indiana County where bituminous coal is mined. Fairview Township, Butler County, where oil is produced had no Grange or 4-H club members. Social contacts were reported as sufficient due largely, it appears, to a new consolidated school.

Franklin Township, Butler County, had the best musical record. Of 80 individuals, 60 play some instrument and 33 belong to some musical organization. This area is near industrial centers. Musical facilities were meagre in other counties, notably in Wyoming, where only 24 of 127 persons play any instrument.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Acknowledgement is made of indebtedness for helpful suggestions, counsel and advice to Dr. Robert G. Foster, of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work, United States Department of Agriculture; to Dr. C. E. Lively and Dr. E. D. Tetreau, of the Ohio State University; to Dr. F. P. Weaver, Professors William V. Dennis and J. E. McCord, and Director M. S. McDowell, of The Pennsylvania State College; and to County School Superintendents John T. Connell, Butler, Pennsylvania, James F. Chapman, Indiana, Pennsylvania, George L. Swank, Sunbury, Pennsylvania, John E. Morgan, Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, and Arthur P. Mylin, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

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